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Of the effects &
Seats of Disease – Cont.d

a

of the blood which is discharged from an inflamed part, ~~which is thrown~~ induced by its being thrown out of the circulation. The predisposition to this obstruction is the same as of general diseases, that is debility, to which the veins are more subject than the arteries, and hence it generally begins in the veins. You see here the revival in part of the ~~doctrine~~ theory of Dr Boerhaave of inflammation. He ~~says~~ admitted obstruction from lentor and error loci to be its primary causes. I admit obstruction but from debility only, to its primary cause, and error loci to be only one of its effects. The increased action of the ~~[illegible]~~ arteries above & below the inflamed part is the effect of

the Sympathy of the whole Sanguiferous System, ~~and which is~~ with all its parts, ~~on~~ this Sympathy is ~~[illegible]~~ very Obvious between the Arteries and Veins, ~~to~~ probably from ~~their [illegible]~~ of the latter relive ~~help~~ ability to ~~help~~ themselves when obstructed ~~[illegible]~~ by morbid actions. The Sympathy of the Sanguiferous System is so extensive as to be excited into general disease, or increased action, by local inflammation, Hence the origin of most of our inflammatory fevers; — When General disease is not induced, the local Obstruction if external ends in resolution, or Suppuration, or Gangrene, ~~and~~ or if the inflamed part be glandular) induration. When the local Obstruction and inflammation ~~are~~ internal, and no Sympathy induced ~~betw~~ in the Whole

Arterial System, the inflamed part ~~of~~ induces ~~that~~ deep seated Obstruction, Suppuration or Schirrus, which after a while from this greater stimulus bring the Arterial System into sympathy by means, ~~on that from~~ of what has been called hectic fever. But these local obstructions and inflammations sometimes bring on death more suddenly. Apoplexy and pneumonia rotha are the effects of the whole System refusing to sympathize with local Obstruction & inflammation. The latter disease Dr. Dalzille says is very common in the West Indies among the negroes, ~~from~~ and hence the natural pulse, as to frequency and force, which so generally characterizes it in all Countries. The same

disease often occurs in the winter & spring months in the southern states. It is remarkable it takes place chiefly in persons ~~who have~~ previously laboured ~~for weeks or months with the autumnal fever~~, and in whom the blood vessels have lost their vibratility or power of sympathy by ~~the prev~~ a protracted autumnal fever during the previous season. Patho=logists have called this state of inflammation passive, to distinguish it from that in which the whole arterial system sympathizes with the inflamed part which they have called active. Dr Brown has divided in=flammation into sthenic & asthenic by which he meant inflammation whether general or local, of great, and weak ~~ness~~ ~~ness~~ action. —

V The water thus secreted is sometimes confined in Cysts, which are called Hydatids.

A second effect of disease in the blood vessels is to produce a secretion or effusion of serum constituting dropsical swellings. This is oftener the effect of chronic than of acute fevers, but we have seen & therefore in them after the latter particularly in the scarlatina anginosa. Dr Bapset has described an epidemic fever in Connecticut in the year 1812 in which these hydropic effusions took place nearly in every case in the lungs, throat or stomach or bowels. A second effect of disease in the blood vessels is a secretion of coagulable lymph, from which are formed membranes such as we observe in the trachea after death from the cynanche trachealis,

V — secretion of black matter in the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys, and upon the skin in what are called Carbuncles — and such secretions as have been called Vicariones, that is Urine in the stomach, bile in the lungs, bone in the arteries and perhaps milk in the stomach. ~~Lastly, by disease in the blood vessels produces~~

‡ in the blood vessels a secretion of tubercles, calcarious and bilirious matters of different kinds, and a great enlargement of the parts affected by disease. This is most obvious in the Uterus & Spleen. Lastly disease in the blood vessels produces variolous and varicellous matter upon the surface of the body. —

polypi, ~~blood~~ gravel, calculi & tophi. It produces likewise a secretion of pus, not only ~~pus~~ in abscesses & ulcers, but from ~~broken~~ unbroken surfaces, & ~~lastly~~ an effusion of all the component parts of the blood in hæmorrhages, or gangrene. In the former, the vessels retain their activity, – in the latter, the blood stagnates under the skin from the death of the blood vessels, ~~lastly~~ again discus produces secretory vessels are ~~produces~~ preter-

II. The effects of disease in the ~~[illegible]~~ natural secretions and excretions of matters which are unaltered or but little changed in their nature. We see these in Diarrhœa, Dysentery – in Coryza – in Catarrh, in Ophthalmia – in ~~the~~ the profuse sweats of hectic fever, ~~in the~~ or of matters that are much changed as in the V

Let us now enquire into the effects of disease — these will be different according to the nature of the System in which ~~the~~ disease is seated, or according to the number of the systems that are affected at the same time, In fevers in which the disease is seated ~~[illegible]~~ principally in the blood-vessels, the first effect observed from them, is Inflammation — but of the nature cause and phenomena of this we have spoken before, —

The effects of disease in

III ~~In~~ glandular parts of the body ~~disease~~ are ~~produces febrisses~~ induration tumors, febrisses & cancer, also great enlargement, or diminution. This is most obvious in the liver.

Its effects in

IV ~~In~~ the Lymphatics ~~it produces~~ are torpor, rupture, and dropsies in consequence of each of them, and fores from the ~~vir~~ virus of the venereal disease.

V In the nerves - ~~it produces~~ its effects are the poor, torpor & inertia.

VI In the muscles - its effects are immobility.

VII Upon the skin, the effects of disease are eruptions of different kinds. These arise from internal causes such as the small pox measles & the venereal disease & urinary fevers, &c from causes that act directly upon the skin ~~as~~ such as heat, poisons &c.

VIII. The effects of disease in the blood are dissolution – the absence of a separation of its Crassamentum & Serum – Lotura Cassium – Buff – and some minor changes to be mentioned hereafter.

I repeat once more – the disorders that have been enumerated are not always preceded by perceptible disease. In the West ~~Ind~~ & East Indies, and sometimes in our own Country, the worst disorders we meet with, take place without the premonition or any other sign of dis=ease.

On the Seats of Diseases.

I have said, – that the business of Patho=
=logy is to point out the causes & effects, Seats, and
Signs of diseases. –

Having mentioned their causes & effects, we proceed
next to say a few words upon their Seats.

If the Doctrine I have delivered respecting the
proximate cause of disease be a correct one,
it will be of much less consequence to ascer=
=tain the Seats of diseases than it was when
every Disease had a Distinct proximate cause,
and ~~every disease~~ a different Specific remedy.
~~But~~ It is happy for Us that this change
has taken place in pathology, for if a
knowledge of ~~what~~ the exact seat of a disease
were necessary in order to ~~cure it~~ prescribe

V the least intimation by pain or sickness of their existence there. ~~and~~ The same thing may be said of ~~the~~ other viscera. Even the heart itself ~~the~~ is silent while under the diseases of inflam^n: & the disorders of polypus - dropsy - ulcers - and ossifications. This has been amply proved in Mr A. Burns' late treatise upon the diseases of the heart.

~~natural Morbid~~

V ~~from the capricious hypochondriac person~~

~~by Incredulous~~

delusive or erroneous

These Sensations

X ~~They~~ occur more frequently in the bowels than in any other parts of the body from what Dr Johnson happily calls "Intercommunion of sensation."

for it, ~~medicine~~ Physicians would in most cases be ~~able~~, appalled, or prescribe at random. The following objections occur to our knowledge of the Seats of diseases.

1 ~~There~~ many diseases are dumb, that is, ~~that~~ they do not indicate their existence by fever or pain, or swelling. — The Liver often decays, or is Absorbed in Calcutta without pain or ~~fever.~~ fever, ~~and~~ ~~or~~ disease in ~~a~~ half of the Viscera of ~~the~~ body ~~off~~ sometimes exist with the ~~same~~ Absence of all the symptoms of disease ~~Lungs, The~~ Tubercles & abscesses are often formed in the lungs without the

2 From ~~the effects of~~ certain impressions inducing sensations in parts remote from the place where they are made, ~~there~~ great errors ~~are~~ often occur in determining the seats of disease. How many diseases

V How reciprocal are the morbid affec-
-tions of the Stomach & Liver! — that is ~~how~~
how often do the Signs of the One appear
exclusively in the Other! —

of the stomach are induced by disease of the brain, and vice versa, — how many diseases of the ~~stomach~~ brain are induced by disease in the stomach &c ~~&c~~ — I could mention an any instances of a similar nature from books, & from my own practice. I shall select but ~~two~~ one from the latter and ~~that~~ of a recent date. I attended with Dr Physick, a lady, ~~last summer~~ ~~the Dr Physick~~ from the W. Indies in 1805 who ~~after suffer~~ had been affected for several years with a partial Schirrous of the Uterus. — As she was, while afflicted in this disorder, seized with a constant pushing, and frequent & copious discharges of black bile from her bowels. These symptoms continued nearly a month, and finally destroyed her. We obtained permission from her friends to open her ~~state and the~~ ~~examine the~~ Her stomach was apparently in a sound state with the exception of

something on its surface which resembled pus which we supposed had been secreted there by the raw & diseased action of the vessels of the stomach. Her Liver did not exhibit in color, size, or any other change a single mark of disease. ~~at~~ The morbid actions in both the stomach & liver in this case were evidently the effects of their sympathy with the Uterus. The connection of this viscus ~~in~~ with the stomach is well known in breeding sickness. The Liver was affected as it often is from its vicinity to, and ~~in~~ close sympathy with the stomach.

~~The~~ 2nd case that I shall ~~at~~ mention ~~is of b~~ in support of the want of relationship between diseases & this last ~~b~~ is taken from a letter which contains an acc.t of the death & dissection of the body of my late

V 3 In all general diseases, the seats of them changes with ~~changes the~~ the weather - ~~in~~ by the use of certain remedies, and in their successive stages. Now if our prescribing for them according to their seats depends upon ~~them~~ a knowledge of their seats, — how much would it increase the difficulties & uncertainty of the practice of physic? —

excellent friend & Correspondent Dr Currie of Liverpool - the well known Author of the effects of the external use of cold water in fever. Read Dr Jardines letter.

4 But will not morbid anatomy or the dissections of dead bodies teach us all that we wish to know of the seats of diseases? - By no means - ~~indeed they often teach~~ for 1st they often exhibit no marks of disease at all. This is the case where morbid excitement kills suddenly as in the cases formerly mentioned.

2 They often exhibit effects which are mistaken for the causes of diseases. Thus Ulcers & tubercles in the lungs have been supposed to be the causes of pulmonary consumption, & water in the ventricles of the brain has been supposed to be cause of Hydrocephalus internus, - whereas we now know they

+ Thus pain in one kidney during many years has been discovered after death to arise from a stone in the kidney of the opposite side. ~~Pain and~~ Abscess on one side, ~~has been~~ of the pleura has been produced by pain in of the other. Hundreds of similar facts are to be met with in books of medicine. Even a biscuit in the kidney has produced a fatal consumption!

I shall say here after morbid existence is often translated to half a dozen, or more different parts of the body each of which it leaves with marks of disease, or in other words ~~with~~ in a disorganized or disordered state. Now ~~to~~ in such cases how shall we fix upon the part which produced death? The transient or accidental effects in these cases are often mistaken for the cause of death, and recorded as such by nosological writers. Dr Cullen [illegible]

are the effects of morbid action in the former case in the lungs, & in the latter in the brain. — ~~and~~ 3ly: we often find ~~parts discord~~ marks of disease in parts remote from the seat of the disease. Of this I shall mention many proofs in the practice of physic. # and 4ly in the act of dying, as I

Do not suppose from any ~~thing~~ I have said of the Uncertainty of the knowledge obtained from dissections, that I wish to lessen the practice of opening morbid bodies. Far from it. Guarded by the ~~the~~ cautions ~~which I~~ I have ~~Under the direction of just principles in medicine~~ delivered, the practice ~~another practice~~ will always be useful. ~~I have benefitted by it, and I can truly say the~~ The most instructing books ~~I perus~~ to be ~~read or~~ consulted for acquiring this knowledge are Morgagni, Lieutaud, Bailey & Proust, morbid dissections.

While I thus hint at the difficulties of ~~distinguishing~~ discovering the seats of diseases, let it by no means be inferred that this kind of

V for example – a disease in the head yields more readily to depletion by purging, than a disease in the lungs, which yields most promptly to V.S. ~~but~~ while a disease in the limbs yields more readily to depletion by sweating than ~~a disease by~~ to bleeding or purging. Again certain diseased parts ~~or~~ call for ~~the~~ ~~same~~ similar remedies but at a

knowledge is unattainable, [By close attention to ~~the~~ natural, or accidental or morbid sympathies, much may yet be added to our knowledge. a pain or numbness in the right leg or arm — has lately led to a discovery of a disease in the liver after all its more common symptoms have been inquired for — to no purpose] —

= Nor let it be supposed, while I consider a knowledge of the seats of diseases to be of less consequence under the direction of the principles of medicine I am teaching, than under former systems that I reject ~~to~~ it altogether. There are certain parts of body which when diseased require — ~~not seldom~~ different ~~the~~ remedies of the same class. ~~if not specific remedies~~ of a peculiar, for to be = a peculiar time — or force ~~or quantities~~ applied in a peculiar manner. ~~in the application of remedies~~; e.g.: violent diseases of the head — the stomach — & the bowels ~~require~~

V body in stooping, ~~bending~~ lying, running, jumping, falling &c – also ~~after~~ a little ~~excess~~ in eating or drinking; ~~or~~ the sudden excitement of our passions. Nor would ~~the~~ bodily pain have been the only source of our misery. – By abstracting the attention of our minds, it would have prevented our employing our mental faculties ~~upon~~ in any other ~~fut~~ way ~~just~~ than ~~that of our pain~~ in complaining, or seeking relief from our pain. I took notice of this defect of sensibility in the viscera in our physiology, & pointed out the benefit just now mentioned which we derived from it. But is there no sign, but pain of a visceral, or internal disease? ~~Has~~ Have we been unkindly left ~~nature left us~~ to succumb under ~~them~~ it without ~~giving us~~ any notice of ~~their~~ its existence and danger? – No – Gentlemen

certainly require more early, and a more plentiful use of bleeding, & local remedies than an inflam^n of the lungs, ~~as~~ in a pleurisy, or of the joints in a Rheumatism.

~~In~~ thus exposing the frequent filmes of nature when under the influence of internal disease ~~If~~ the uncertainty of the signs of ~~these~~ that disease, ~~wh~~ let it not be supposed that I consider ~~the~~ human body and the Science of medicine as less perfect upon that Acc^t. Far - far from it. — Had the different viscera sent forth pain every time that were affected with new or preternatural impressions, we should have lived in constant misery - for there are few hours in the day or night in which they are not unduly stimulated or oppressed by different positions of the

we have not. — In both our assume there exist — Signals ~~of~~ which ~~[illegible]~~ indicate more certainty the existence and danger of internal disease than pains or any other Sign. I mean the pulse, and happily for us, when the pulse refuses ~~to~~ be the Sign of internal disease (which is rarely the case) pain, inquietude — heat — the tongue — or the language, performing ~~that~~ vicarious office for it. ~~[illegible]~~ This is ~~[illegible]~~ will observe this to be the case ~~[illegible]~~ in an inflam^n of the bowels — in w^h the pulse is ~~[illegible]~~ I ~~would~~ have called the pulse a large disease of the muscles & nerves ~~[illegible]~~ but fully exalted. Crosometer. It conveys more knowledge of the State of the System in most Diseases than any other Sign, or perhaps than all other Signs ~~put~~ taken together. ~~Thus the goodness of Heaven in giving us this sense~~ I have called it likewise the Dial plate of the System in which an hour & minute hand point out the Order or Derangement of the =

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= internal and invisible parts of the body. A contem=
=porary physician of Dr Harvey ~~and at the same time a poet~~ in
a poetical address to ~~Dr Harvey~~ him after taking notice of ~~the~~
his discovery ~~of the heart~~ of the circulation of the blood,
speaks of the offices of the heart & very elegantly ~~happily~~ ~~& touch~~
illustrates ~~the claim of~~ its effects upon the pulse in the following lines.

" Whose secret engines, teme the pulse, whose din,
" By Chimes without, tells how things fare within.

~~To~~ — It

performs this office without ~~noise~~, pain, for
happily the arteries which convey the knowledge
of the state of the system ~~possess but little~~
~~sensibility and often~~ excite no sensation even when
they are in the highest state of morbid excitement.
By means of the pulse, I have often discovered
the presence of disease, when the patient has
made no complaint of indisposition, ~~and I~~
have moreover discovered the form & danger of
disease by the same means & ~~of the~~ ~~Lungs~~, pre=
=vented death by advising ~~bleeding~~ - ~~at a time~~
~~and sometimes at the expense of~~ the proper
remedy to cure it — and this without knowing
the seat of the disease. ~~I am to have to correct~~
~~a mistake~~ During the ~~last~~ Autumn 1806
I was called to see a lady of a delicate habit
who was affected in the 3rd month of her
pregnancy with what I ~~shall~~ is called ~~call hereafter~~

V of ignorance of the seats of Disease,
and of

that is a disease in the womb ~~26~~ 108

a uterine Colic, which threatned a miscarriage.
— I ordered her to lose ℥x of blood which removed
the pain from the lower part of her belly to
her left side, — I pursued it with the lancet.
From her left side it spread through her
whole abdomen — and thorax, so that they
both appeared to be in one ~~continued~~ blaze
of ~~inflammation~~ inflammation. ~~Disease~~ I ~~knew~~ was unable to
tell ~~what~~ what viscera were affected, or whether
but one was affected & the rest, by what Dr Johnson
— ~~the rest all affected, principally, or but one~~
calls "Intermission of sensation."
~~of them and the rest by sympathy.~~ ~~I was~~
~~unable to~~ ~~ignorant of whether the disease was~~
~~in the fine~~ ~~But or~~ nor ~~did I care, but very~~
~~solicitous anxiety to~~ Though uncertain of
the Seat — I was and was indifferent about it, not uncertain of the Nature
of her disease. ~~It was a simple Synocha fever.~~ Her pulse indicated it to be a
simple Synocha fever. I bled ~~her, & kept~~ her
10 times, and purged her daily — and thereby
cured her —. Similar instances ~~in~~ ~~occur~~ of ignorance &c

success, occur in the practice of all physicians, nor do they call in question the certainty of medicine. ~~Had~~ Had it been otherwise, ~~If it were would have~~ for reasons for-merly given, life, would been nothing but a state of pain, fear and miserable existence.

But, ~~I shall hereafter shew the~~ ~~there is another reason why this~~ a uniform knowledge of the precise seat of a disease from pain would have been not only useless but hurtful ~~to us~~, useless to us — ~~for these~~ at the same time what sort of a viscus was had informed us, ~~is the same different between the~~ affected, — whether its external or internal, — its concave, — or its convex parts, — its blood vessels, its lymphatics, or its glands. now no one has pretended that this kind of knowledge is attainable ~~by~~ from any signs, and if not, the risk of prescribing for a disease ~~of~~ in the ~~whole~~ abdomen, or thorax (the seat of which is unknown) is no greater, than the

V ~~and~~ The whole arterial System, with all the Viscera that are connected with it are as much a Unit, as any one Viscus, and

risk of prescribing for the disease of a single Viscus, without knowing what part of it - or what vessels in it are ~~the~~ diseased. — We prove too much therefore by admitting the necessity of correct nosological knowledge ~~certainty~~ in the practice of medicine. There is the same Unity of morbid action in ~~all the~~ ~~is all general~~ ~~fever, that there is in the~~ The common diseases of all the Viscera that there is any one of them. If there be any difference, I should suppose it would be in - ~~the same~~ a single Viscus having somewhat different or ~~the~~ more equivocal signs, from disease affecting its different parts, or different than all the viscera when affected together or by ~~their~~ vessels. — I shall resume this subject when ~~sympathy~~ "intercommunion of sensation". I treat on nosology in our introductory ~~to~~ lecture to the practice of physic. —

19.

They have been divided into symptoms ~~pec~~ common & proper – Thus thirst, and heat in the skin are common to nearly ~~belong to~~ all fevers – but a pain in the side & a cough are proper to ~~pneumo~~ pleurisy & symptoms are said to be primary & secondary. Thus a pain in the side is a symptom of pleurisy, & a primary symptom. ~~The cough which attends~~

~~Enumerate different kinds of symptoms from the nature or practice of physic – as symptomata causa – &c of symptoms proper & common.~~

The difficult respiration which is the effect ~~on~~ of the pain in the side is a secondary symptom. They have been called "symptoma-ta morbi & symptomata symptomatum". Volumes have been written upon them, and they form the basis of nosology. The following remarks will show ~~the reader~~ us how to estimate them.